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Country programme document

Romania

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Romania is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,260,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $17,500,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2018 to 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2017.

* E/ICEF/2017/14

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Programme rationale

1. Romania is a Member State of the European Union, which it joined in 2007. While the country was severely affected by the 2008–2012 global economic and financial crisis, it boasted an annual economic growth rate of 5 per cent in 2016. Nearly 3.9 million children under age 18 (including 2 million adolescents) live in Romania, half of whom are girls. According to the 2011 census, 3 per cent of the population belongs to the Roma ethnic minority, although various estimates place this percentage much higher. Romania faces multiple demographic challenges: its overall population is decreasing and the rural population, more vulnerable than urban dwellers to poverty and social exclusion, remains at around 50 per cent.[1]

2. The revival of the National Authority for the Protection of Child Rights and Adoption (NAPCRA) in 2014 gave higher visibility to children's issues and a new impetus for reforms in child protection. Likewise, the 2014–2020 National Strategies on social inclusion, child rights, education, and health and youth, which frame the allocation of significant European Union funding, provide an ambitious and long-term vision for the progressive realization of the rights of all children.

3. The situation of children in Romania has improved dramatically in the past 15 years. The infant mortality rate decreased sharply, from 18.6 (2000) to 10 per 1,000 live births (2015).[2] Nevertheless, it remains the highest in the European Union, more than double the European Union average. While the neonatal mortality rate is 5 per 1,000 live births (2014), the rural rate is almost double that of urban areas.[3] It is estimated that low birthweight affects 9 per cent of newborns, though data on nutrition and growth standards need updating. At 14.4 per 100,000 live births (2015), the maternal mortality ratio is significantly lower than it was in 2000 but has been increasing since 2012. Teenage mothers account for 10 per cent of all births.[4]

4. Education has seen significant improvements but disparities remain. The gross enrolment rate in preschool education increased between 2001 and 2015, from 66 per cent to 90 per cent.[5] The enrolment rate of Roma children in preschool education was lower than the national average by 40 per cent [6] and by 16 percentage points[7] in rural areas. The enrolment rate of children with special educational needs in mainstream schools increased from 2 per cent (2000) to 53 per cent (2014).[8] An estimated 300,000 children remain out of school, and the rate of completion of compulsory education is decreasing. Roma children are 6 times more likely than other children not to complete secondary education. The rate of rural children leaving school early is 3 times that of urban children.[9]

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[1] National Institute of Statistics, National Census, 2011, http://www.recensamantromania.ro/.
[2] United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, Levels and Trends in Child Mortality, 2015.
[3] UNICEF, draft Situation Analysis, 2017.
[4] Romanian Institute for Women and Child Health, Maternal Mortality, 2016.
[5] Ministry of Education, *State of Education* report, 2015.
[6] World Bank, *Toward an Equal Start: Closing the Early Learning gap for Roma Children in Eastern Europe*, 2012.
[7] Ministry of National Education, *State of Education* report, 2015.
[8] Romanian Agency for Quality Assessment in Pre-university Education, 2016.
[9] Institute of Education Sciences data, based on National Institute of Statistics data.

5. While the performance of Romanian students in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) tests is slowly improving, according to 2016 PISA, close to 40 per cent of adolescents remain functionally illiterate and innumerate. Gender disparities favour girls at all levels of education, in terms of enrolment (77 per cent, compared with 72.1 per cent for boys), number of years in school (14.1 versus 12.9 years) and school performance.[10]

6. The number of children in formal care, dropping steadily, is down to 57,279 (2015). Of these children, 18,631 are in foster care, 13,971 are with relatives, 4,386 are with other families, and 20,291 are in placement centres. This represents a decrease of almost 12 per cent of the number, and of 14 per cent of the ratio, of institutionalized children since 2010. After institutionalization of children under 3 years of age was banned in 2014, the number of children in this age group decreased by 28 per cent.[11] The lack of prevention services for vulnerable families, however, means that some 5,000 children still enter the childcare system every year. Children with disabilities, Roma children and boys continue to be overrepresented in institutions,[12] while the percentage of adolescents in residential care is fairly constant, around 60 per cent.

7. Whereas violence against children remains widely underreported,[13] the number of cases reported has been increasing slowly, from 13,500 in 2015 to over 10,000 for the first nine months of 2016. This is attributable to increased awareness of caregivers, of the general population and of children themselves, following intensive campaigns by various stakeholders, including UNICEF. Girls and boys are affected equally by violence, but rural children are more at risk.[14]

8. Data disaggregation by age group, ethnicity, sex, (dis)ability or socioeconomic background remains inadequate. Nevertheless, all available studies (including those of UNICEF) show that the most vulnerable children are found in poor communities, Roma families, rural areas, and are children with disabilities. Social norms and expectations largely explain unequal gender power relations affecting girls and women in most areas (especially sexual violence, restricted opportunities), although boys are at disadvantage in some other areas (education, deprivation of liberty and institutionalization). Many children face multiple forms of discrimination at once.[15]

9. Nearly 29 per cent of Romanian children suffer from severe material deprivation, which is significantly greater than in other European Union countries. In 2008–2015, the poverty rate for children was consistently 10 per cent higher than the overall average, and the highest by far among all age groups.[16]

10. The main determinants of social exclusion are complex, interlinked and cross-generational. These include: inadequate and inequitable budget allocation to social sectors at all levels; insufficient secondary norms, standards, tools and methodologies; limited capacity of, and coordination between, the health, education, social and child protection systems; low access to services due to poor coverage (especially in rural areas) and

[10] PISA, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2016.
[11] NAPCRA, http://www.copii.ro/statistici.
[12] Children in Public Care, NACRPA, UNICEF, World Bank, 2016.
[13] NAPCRA, http://www.copii.ro/statistici/.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Eurostat, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat.
[16] UNICEF, draft Situation Analysis, 2017.

insufficient outreach capacity; substandard quality of basic services and shortage of qualified professionals locally; and low demand from vulnerable families, who also lack the ability to fully support their children. In addition, there exist social norms, beliefs and stereotypes tolerating discrimination against Roma people, children with disabilities, and girls, as well as a general acceptance of violence against children.

11. The normative framework is mostly aligned with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and European Union standards, but its implementation remains challenging due to inadequate implementation mechanisms. Since 2007, the Government of Romania has significantly developed its capacity to generate quality data, which however remain under-utilized in policy and legislative processes. Performance monitoring and evaluations are rarely conducted, and most research related to children is carried out by international and local organizations.

12. The Ombudsman Institution protects citizens' rights and liberties in their relations with public institutions. The Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for child rights, families, youth, pensioners and persons with disabilities faces several challenges: its mandate is too broad in terms of vulnerable populations and too narrow in terms of functions; it is not well known among the population (including children); and the dialogue between civil society and the Ombudsman Institution remains inadequate.

13. In addition to being underfunded, social sectors do not allocate their financial resources in an equitable manner, and this leads to insufficient funding for community-based, preventive and outreach services. As a result, at the local level, especially in rural areas, there is a dearth of quality services across health, education, and social and child protection. These services, where they exist, often fail to collaborate vertically or horizontally, and are not necessarily used by vulnerable families. Specialized services for children are available only in a fragmented way in urban centres, making their access especially challenging for families who live in poverty and/or in rural areas, especially those from Roma communities. The referral system for community-based services does not function well, mostly because of the absence of these services at the local level and because of inadequate protocols.

14. Stereotyped gender roles and discrimination against Roma children and children with disabilities result in fewer opportunities, more difficult access to services and lower expectations on the part of excluded children and their families. The fairly high tolerance towards violence against children permeates society, including parents and professionals who are working with children and expected to protect them. While there are significant differences between rural and urban areas (where information is more readily available), overall there is poor knowledge about child rights, positive discipline and obligations towards children. This situation calls for investing in developing the competencies and awareness of parents and caregivers.

15. Both the midterm review of the 2012–2017 country programme and the draft midterm assessment of the model on provision of social services at the local level found that rigorously testing and evaluating innovations at the local level are key to generating credible, relevant evidence in Romania. Combined with high-level advocacy and policy dialogue, this evidence can be used successfully to influence the normative framework and budget allocations for children, especially the most vulnerable. Modelling must be sharply focused, firmly based on a clear determinant analysis, and taking an integrated approach.

16. Government and other partners have highlighted that the distinct advantage of UNICEF comes from its capacity to combine global/regional expertise and innovative local

experience to propose policy options and support their implementation in a sustainable manner. Identifying and generating high-quality and cutting-edge evidence is crucial to the success of the country programme and to UNICEF's ability to provide policy advice. It is recommended to increase access to the international expertise of staff, external experts (particularly for evaluations and research) and European Union countries and international organizations.

17. The UNICEF brand has a high level of credibility among the general public and decision makers. This is combined with a recognized ability to put issues on the public and political agenda through advocacy and media communication, as well as to convene partners and counterparts.

18. As a European Union Member State with an upper-middle-income economy, Romania has developed solid good practices and expertise in the areas of child rights monitoring, education, health and child protection. This is matched by a growing interest from a number of countries in sharing experience with Romania, as shown by recent exchanges with Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Tunisia and Ukraine. Many Romanian partners at the national and subnational levels seek to learn from other countries and to become part of regional or global initiatives (for example, Romania is a pathfinder country in the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children).

19. The Unit for Development Assistance is in charge of the Official Development Assistance within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Preliminary discussions show a strong interest in both strengthening and linking horizontal cooperation and ODA on issues related to children. UNICEF is seen as a potential partner for this new area of work. Romania has also shown a keen interest in supporting the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals globally.

Programme priorities and partnerships

20. The country programme aims to contribute to the development, in Romania and beyond its borders, of quality, universal, community-based, child- and family-centred services, and to facilitate the transformation of social norms to overcome discrimination and violence against children, thus supporting the progressive realization of child rights and the reduction of equity gaps affecting children and their families.

21. The Government of Romania and UNICEF will expand their partnership for children beyond the country's borders to ensure that Romania increasingly contributes with its experience, expertise and resources to regional and global efforts to advance child rights and child-related Sustainable Development Goals. In Romania, social inclusion of all children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, will be improved by enhancing the availability, accessibility, quality, equity and coordination of the health, education and child protection systems on the one hand, and by enhancing protective social norms on the other. This will be supported by developing national policies for children and adolescents and their families (especially vulnerable ones) that are evidence-based, equitable and adequately financed, and that are designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated in a participatory and transparent manner.

22. All key issues and priorities for advancing child rights identified in this programme of cooperation are included in the 2014-2020 National Strategies, ensuring strategic alignment with national priorities and budgets. The programme will contribute to the promotion and implementation of several Sustainable Development Goals, both in and outside Romania:

no poverty (Goal 1), good health and well-being (Goal 3), quality education (Goal 4), gender equality (Goal 5), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16) and partnership for the sustainable development (Goal 17). Expected results will also contribute to the implementation of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, in particular the goal areas that every child survives and thrives, every child learns, every child is protected from violence and exploitation, and every child has an equitable chance in life.

23. Building on the progress achieved and lessons learned so far, results will be pursued through three complementary programme components. The first component will benefit from the other two, since it will use evidence and policies generated by Romania and also support reforms at national level. Romania will need to test and demonstrate good practices in order to share them. In turn, the second and third components provide complementary evidence based on models, innovations, evaluations, research and studies (a) to strengthen policies and budget allocations (including for the scaling-up of models) through advocacy, partnerships and capacity-building, and (b) to influence social norms through communication campaigns and social engagement.

Sharing experience and resources to promote child rights beyond borders

24. This first programme component responds to the expectations of the Government of Romania to expand its partnership with UNICEF beyond its borders, based on evidence showing that some good practices in this area have been developed over the past few decades. UNICEF will support line ministries to identify, document and validate good practices (including through evaluations) and, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, promote and share a number of good practices with other countries. Currently there is strong interest in collaborating with Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine, including on sharing lessons learned during the European Union accession process.

25. On 1 January 2019, Romania will assume for six months the rotating Presidency of the Council of the European Union. UNICEF will cooperate with the Romanian institutions in charge of child rights promotion and social inclusion aiming to include possible priorities and events related to child rights in the National Program of Priorities of the Romanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union and in the calendar of events.

26. UNICEF will also increase the share of its local fundraising allocated to UNICEF-supported programmes and initiatives internationally. Based on trends and forecasts, private sector fundraising is expected to grow in the country, reflecting the increasing public engagement in child rights issues, in Romania and beyond its borders. This cooperation beyond borders will be framed by the child-related Sustainable Development Goals.

Social inclusion

27. The second programme component aims at improving the social inclusion of all children in Romania, especially girls and boys in rural areas, Roma families, communities living in poverty and children with disabilities. This programme component seeks to achieve multisectoral results, as determinants of child rights violations occur across the various sectors. This approach has been promoted by UNICEF for several years and is consistent with the emphasis of the UNICEF Strategic Plan on cross-sectoral strategies.

28. At the core of this outcome is the testing of cross-sectoral models: the Minimum Package of Services for vulnerable children and their families, and the Quality, Inclusive Education Package. Both packages are currently being modelled and will be evaluated in

2019. The nationwide scaling-up of these two models is linked to the third programme component, on governance and partnerships. UNICEF will develop, monitor and evaluate — in close collaboration with State authorities at all levels and civil society — innovative basic and specialized services to benefit all children, especially vulnerable children and their families. As key strategies, UNICEF will support outreach, promotion of non-discriminatory social norms, empowerment of families and building the capacities of service providers.

29. Modelling will be complemented by the generation and sharing of cutting-edge evidence, technical expertise, intense advocacy and broad partnerships. UNICEF and national authorities, in cooperation with civil society, will strive to accelerate the deinstitutionalization process and transition to community-based care, and to improve learning and health outcomes of all children. This will be achieved by focusing on preventing unnecessary separation of children from their families, by enhancing the relevance, quality and inclusiveness of the pre-university education system, and by strengthening the capacity of the health sector to lead reforms for better health outcomes for children, especially around neonatal care and teenage pregnancy.

30. Combating violence against girls, boys and women will remain a key priority of this programme of cooperation, and will be an integral part of UNICEF work on modelling, policy support, evidence-generation, communication for social change, and advocacy. This component will contribute to translating the National Strategy on Child Rights and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), ratified by Romania in 2016, into policies and budgets. Ultimately, implementing the Strategy and Convention will result in new community-based and specialized services, as well as more protective social norms.

31. Communication for social change will focus on strengthening the capacity of professionals working with children (including adolescents) and their families to prevent and address discrimination and violence. It also aims to improve the competencies of these professionals in the areas of communication and cross-sectoral approaches. This involves enhancing the capacity of parents and children to claim their rights and demand quality services. At the same time, caregivers will be helped to provide a protective, stimulating and supportive environment for children.

Governance and partnerships for children

32. The third programme component covers the work that UNICEF will undertake with national counterparts and partners to improve the enabling environment for child rights realization. The outcome will be the enhanced capacity of central authorities to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies for children and their families, focusing on the most vulnerable. It will also strengthen key partnerships to increase national commitment for children and for social reforms.

33. UNICEF will provide technical assistance and capacity-strengthening to support the scaling-up of tested and evaluated models that facilitate the development of policies and the allocation of budgets at all levels of administration. Stronger data-generation, use of evidence and child rights monitoring will be key outputs, so that policy design and implementation are more rigorous and evidence-based. A joint Government–UNICEF research and evaluation agenda will contribute to the systematic generation of data and related analysis. Working closely with the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministries of Labour and Social Justice (especially NAPCRA), Health, and National Education, this programme component will contribute to greater national capacity for improved and

harmonized child rights monitoring and policy evaluation. UNICEF will further intensify its collaboration with the National Human Rights Institution to improve its ability to monitor child rights in line with the Paris principles, and will also support the establishment of a dedicated national human rights institution for child rights. Partnerships with civil society will be essential, as will the stronger capacity of non-governmental organizations to monitor and report on child rights.

34. As policy implementation requires adequate and equitable financing, UNICEF will significantly strengthen its work on public financing for children, providing technical support to improve the capabilities of line ministries in this field. To this end, UNICEF will intensify its engagement with the Ministries of Public Finances, of Regional Development, Public Administration and European Funds for more equitable allocation of resources. At the same time, UNICEF will advocate to improve the capacity of public authorities at all levels to cost, budget and allocate funding for children. These efforts call for new partnerships with civil society, think tanks and academia, both national and international, as well as continued collaboration with the World Bank.

35. Though implementation of the 2014–2020 National Strategies is lagging, targeted technical support, partnerships and advocacy could unlock millions of euros for children. UNICEF will continue to work closely with the Government of Romania, especially line ministries and the Ministry of Regional Development, Public Administration and European Funds, to support the country's access to considerable financial resources from the European Union and from Norway–European Economic Area Grants. Models supported by UNICEF are being considered for replication with European Union funding. The National Strategy on Child Rights and the National Child Rights Council (under the leadership of the National Authority for Child Rights Protection) provide an important opportunity to strengthen child rights- monitoring systems and partnerships.

36. To achieve results, it is essential to maintain child rights and the work of UNICEF high on the public and political agenda, and to engage more with the media and the general public, including adolescents. This will be accomplished through targeted public and private advocacy, and broad partnerships leading to an improved engagement on child rights. Cooperation with civil society will be key for identifying expertise and potential innovations, jointly advocating for child rights and providing space for children and adolescents to engage in civic life. UNICEF will further extend its partnership with the corporate sector to mobilize resources and commitment for the realization of child rights. Partnerships with the media will support better reporting on child rights violations, amplify the voice of UNICEF, place children at the centre of the public and political agenda, and initiate social engagement on the priorities of this country programme. UNICEF will increasingly work with children and adolescents themselves to strengthen their capacity to make their voices heard and will create space for this to happen.

37. A human rights-based approach will continue to underpin the country programme, from knowledge-generation and provision of technical assistance to advocacy and partnerships. Policy dialogue among UNICEF, national authorities and other stakeholders will be based on international and European Union standards, including those of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Support to gender equality will be strengthened by mainstreaming gender in all programme components, from data-generation and capacity-building to modelling and advocacy. The country programme will support the health system to become more gender-responsive and will contribute to preventing and addressing gender-based violence as a

priority. UNICEF will support the Government and Parliament in their efforts to align national legislation with the Istanbul Convention.

38. Strategic partnership will be maintained and strengthened between UNICEF and the Government (especially its relevant ministries: Health; National Education; Labour and Social Justice; Regional Development, Public Administration and European Funds; and, increasingly, with Public Finances and the Minister Delegate for European Affairs within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). UNICEF will continue to work with NAPCRA. These partnerships will enable the development of the normative framework and secondary legislation and budget, as well as the national scale-up of innovative models. Stronger collaboration with Parliament will strengthen legislation and improve public financing for children. UNICEF will continue to work with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and International Organization for Migration on issues of common interest such as access to services for vulnerable populations.

Programme effectiveness

39. This component will include activities related to the coordination and implementation of the country partnership, and will provide cross-cutting support to all programme areas.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Sharing experience and resources beyond borders	580	420	1 000
Social inclusion	2 000	13 605	15 605
Governance and partnerships for children	1 300	3 100	4 400
Programme effectiveness	380	375	755
Total	**4 260**	**17 500**	**21 760**

Programme and risk management

40. This document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

41. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Justice will have overall responsibility for coordination of this partnership. UNICEF works with relevant ministries and departments at national and subnational levels to ensure efficient and effective programme implementation. Rolling workplans will be agreed with government counterparts and jointly monitored through periodic reviews and field visits. Local models will be guided by a National Steering Committee, composed of

representatives from key ministries, subnational authorities and representatives of civil society and donors so as to ensure ownership, a coordinated approach and the use of results for policy and budget development. The programme will follow the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers to ensure greater accountability for results achieved by implementing partners receiving cash transfers.

42. Opportunities arising from the strong Government–UNICEF partnership, European Union Presidency, Unit for Development Assistance within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, existence of good practices in Romania, and collaboration with the European Commission and Parliament will be leveraged to place child rights and social inclusion higher on the national and European Union agendas.

43. Coordinated measures must be taken to protect vulnerable families from economic shock and exclusion. The global economic crisis that began in 2008 showed that social safety nets were not sufficient in this regard.[17] While long-term reform is envisioned by the Government and UNICEF, this is challenging when frequent government changes occur. One potential risk is climate change. Though it does not seem to have made a significant impact on Romania so far, this needs further research. Regarding emergencies, overall Romania has a fairly solid capacity to respond to those of small to medium size. The country is subject to frequent small-scale earthquakes; only a major earthquake affecting the capital city could require external assistance.

Monitoring and evaluation

44. UNICEF will continue to use field-monitoring visits, annual and midterm reviews, and evaluations, along with its other regular processes and mechanisms, to monitor progress against results. All models implemented will be evaluated independently, and the findings used both to adjust the models and to propose policy advice and possible scale-up. Data will continue to be collected and analysed so that the country programme can identify and make adjustments to its strategies and goals. Activities will be conducted in close collaboration with national and subnational authorities, United Nations agencies and civil society, and the views of children and adolescents will be gathered on a regular basis to assess progress and priorities. The country programme will monitor programmes and policies and use the evidence to gauge whether the equity approach is reaching the most marginalized.

45. As part of the UNICEF effort to increase national monitoring and evaluation capacity, many of the country programme indicators and monitoring and evaluation plans will be integrated into the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of relevant national strategies, as well as into the annual reports of the Government. In addition, UNICEF will support the Government to conduct external evaluations of key national strategies, especially the National Strategy on Child Rights, which covers relevant areas in health, education and child protection.

46. Acknowledging that the availability and disaggregation of data are insufficient, UNICEF will continue to work with line ministries and the National Institute of Statistics to

[17] UNICEF. Impacts of the international economic crisis in Romania 2009-2010. 2011. http://www.unicef.org/romania/Impacts_of_the_international_crisis.pdf.

strengthen their capacity in this area, including by supporting the participation of Romania in the Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity (TransMonEE) database.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Romania – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2018–2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–10, 12–37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45

National priorities: 2014–2020 National Strategies: Child Rights; Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction; Health; Education; Roma Social Inclusion; Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities; Youth

Related draft UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 Goal Areas:[1] Goal areas 1, 2, 3 and 5

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Outcome 1 Romania increasingly contributes to regional and global efforts to advance child rights and child-related Sustainable Development Goals with its experience, expertise and resources.	# of evaluated good practices from Romania adopted by other countries B: 0 T: 4	Unit for Development Assistance within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs annual reports	The Government of Romania has an increased capacity to provide technical and financial assistance, to support horizontal cooperation and to use its official development assistance resources for the rights of children and adolescents. Romanians increasingly contribute to UNICEF's resource mobilization for vulnerable children and adolescents, in Romania and beyond its borders.	Ministries: Foreign Affairs; Labour and Social Justice (including NAPCRA); Health; National Education; Delegate Minister for European Affairs; and Unit for Development Assistance within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; corporate sector; private individual donors	580	420	1 000
	Unit for Development Assistance within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will promote in its activities child rights and the SDGs related to children B: N/A plans under development T: By 2017, plans include activities for promotion of child rights and SDGs related to children	Unit for Development Assistance within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs annual reports					
	Amount of local private	Revenue and					

[1] The final version will be presented to the UNICEF Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2017.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	sector fundraising contributed to UNICEF internationally B: $1.3 million over five years T: TBD in Q3 2017	expenditure and country programme reports					
Outcome 2 The social inclusion of all children and adolescents, especially vulnerable ones, is supported by quality, equitable and coordinated health, education and child protection systems and protective social norms	The Government and Parliament align legislation with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) B: no modification T: 50% of intended modifications adopted	Report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention Reports of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Authorities at national and subnational levels, communities, schools and caregivers have an increased capacity to address harmful social norms, to generate demand for and provide services, as well as to support an environment conducive to the equitable access of disadvantaged children and adolescents, especially those from Roma communities and those with disabilities, to quality, inclusive education National and subnational child protection systems and other stakeholders have an increased capacity to generate demand and provide a quality continuum of services in a coordinated manner, and to support protective norms for children and adolescents and their families (including those with disabilities and Roma), focusing on protection from, and prevention of, violence and child separation National and subnational systems and partners have increased capacity to address negative attitudes and harmful social norms, to generate demand for quality health services and information.	Ministries: Regional Development, Public Administration and European Funds, Labour and Social Justice (including NAPCRA), Health; National Education,, county authorities, local authorities, universities, Professional Association of Social Assistants, Professional Association of Nurses, Association of Family Practitioners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	2 000	13 605	15 605
	% of rural communities covered with adequate home-visiting services for children 0–3 focused on child health, care and development B: 36% T: increase by 25%	Administrative data for communities having in place social assistants and community nurses					
	% of counties that provide services to prevent unnecessary separation of children from their families B: 2.4% T: 50%	Annual Reports of the National Authority for Child Rights Protection					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	The Ministry of Education develops and implements the Plan attached to the Ministerial Order on Preventing and Reducing School Desegregation and Improving the Quality of Education B: not implemented T: 50% implemented	Annual Report from the Ministry of National Education	and to provide equitable access for all children, including Roma children and children with disabilities, with a focus on young children, adolescents and mothers				
	The Government at all levels is implementing the multiannual integrated health education programme B: 0% implemented T: 50% implemented	Reports from the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Health Education and Promotion					
Outcome 3 National policies affecting children and adolescents and their families (especially those from Roma communities and those with disabilities) are evidence-based, equitable and adequately financed	The central authorities follow effective planning and monitoring of the National Child Rights Strategy B: annual plans and annual monitoring reports are not available T: annual plans are adopted and annual monitoring reports are produced	UNICEF country office annual reports	National authorities, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, have the capacity to generate, analyse and use relevant disaggregated data and knowledge on child rights issues for evidence-based policies and monitoring By the end of 2022, national authorities have increased their capacity to cost, budget and allocate funding for children, in a more transparent, efficient and equitable way Government and other partners, including children and adolescents, are engaged, mobilized and join efforts to drive social change for girls and boys, especially for Roma children and children with disabilities	Parliament, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministries: Labour and Social Justice (including NAPCRA), Health, National Education, Regional Development, Public Administration and European Funds, and National Institute for Statistics, Ombudsman, universities, professional associations, NGOs (including those engaging children)	1 300	3 100	4 400
	Central authorities replicate a universal Minimum Package of Services and a Quality Inclusive Education Package, focusing on vulnerable children and their families, in additional counties or nationwide B: 2.4% of the counties covered T: 50% of the counties covered	Reports from the Ministries of Labour and Social Justice, Health and National Education					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
				media, academia, private sector			
Outcome 4 The Government of Romania – UNICEF country partnership meets quality standards in achieving results for children	The country programme of cooperation is effectively designed, coordinated, managed and supported B Yes T Yes	Relevant reviews and reporting of the country programme of cooperation	Guidance, tools and resources to effectively and efficiently design and manage the programme are available to UNICEF and its partners Guidance, tools and resources to effectively generate, analyse, and utilize statistical and qualitative information for child rights, including a monitoring system, are available Guidance, tools and resources for effective communication with stakeholders on child rights issues are available to UNICEF and its partners Strategies to address cross-cutting issues related to child rights are developed and applied throughout the programme of cooperation	Government counterparts, civil society partners, UNICEF staff from the country offices and Regional Office	380	375	755
Total resources					**4 260**	**17 500**	**21 760**